



February 17, 2011 Sacramento, CA

California Environmental Protection Agency



Air Resources Board

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Overview

- Background
- Recap of October 2010 Workshop-Proposed Amended Regulatory Zone
- Air Quality and Health Impacts
- Air Quality Modeling
- Other Proposed Amendments
- Next Steps
- Contacts





Background

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California's Ocean-Going Vessel Clean Fuel Regulation

- Adopted by ARB in July 2008
- Implementation began July 2009
- Provides immediate and significant emissions reductions

• Diesel PM: 83% reduction

SOx: 96% reductionNOx: 6% reduction

 Establishes "bridge" to ECA in the 2015 timeframe

Requirements-California's Ocean-Going Vessel Clean Fuel Regulation

- Requires use of cleaner fuels in main engines, auxiliary engines and auxiliary boilers
- Two-phase implementation
 - July 1, 2009
 - use marine gas oil (averages 0.26% sulfur), or
 - use marine diesel oil with a 0.5% sulfur limit
 - January 1, 2012
 - use marine gas oil with a 0.1% sulfur limit, or
 - use marine diesel oil with a 0.1% sulfur limit

*ARB 2012 fuel sulfur limit is the same as the 2015 North American ECA fuel sulfur limit (0.1%)

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Requirements-California's Ocean-Going Vessel Clean Fuel Regulation

- Applies to US and foreignflagged ocean-going vessels
- Requires use of cleaner fuels within 24 nautical mile zone of the California coastline



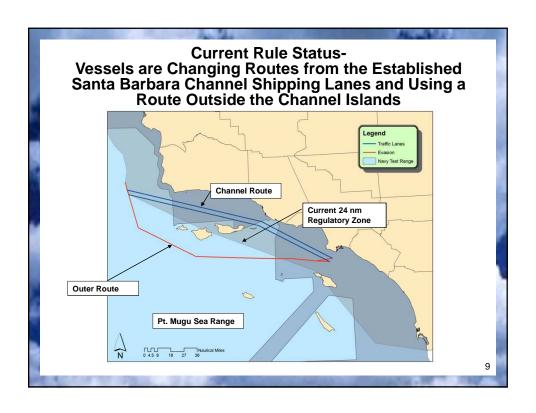
Recap of October 2010 Workshop-Proposed Amended Regulatory Zone



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Changes in Vessel Traffic Patterns Impact Expected Emission Reductions

- Many vessel operators choosing to not transit through the established shipping lanes in Santa Barbara Channel
 - results in increased vessel traffic south of the Channel Islands (about 50% of POLA/POLB visits)
- Changes in traffic pattern driven by fuel cost differential
- Changes in vessel routing are reducing anticipated emissions reductions
- Changes in vessel routing are increasing vessel traffic through the Pt. Mugu Sea Range

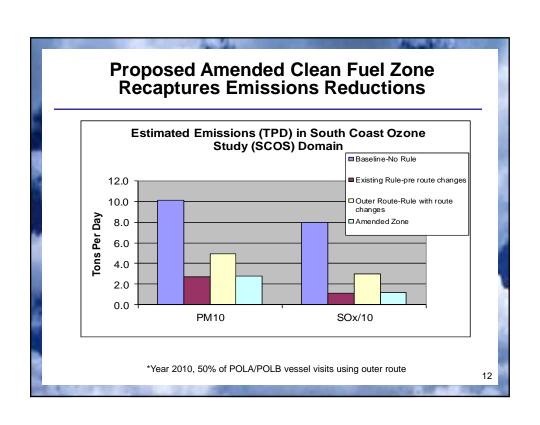


Proposed Amendments Necessary to Address Impacts of Route Changes

- Recapture lost emission reductions due to vessel route changes
- Reduce vessel traffic through the Pt. Mugu Sea Range







Proposed Amendments to Regulatory Zone Consider Impacts on Emissions and Sea Range

- Contiguous Zone is a recognized nautical zone and is depicted on NOAA maritime charts
- Proposed amended clean fuel zone restores emission reduction levels anticipated with original rule and historic vessel routing
- Eliminate economic advantage of transiting through the Point Mugu Sea Range

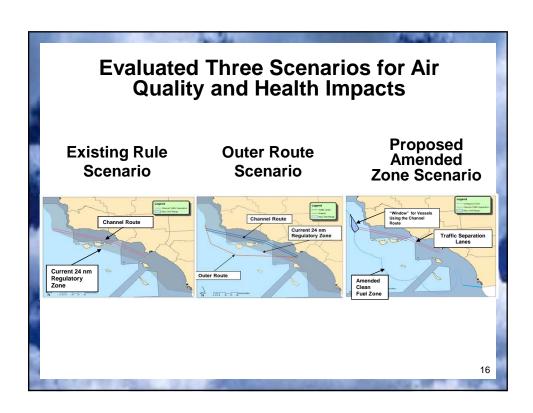
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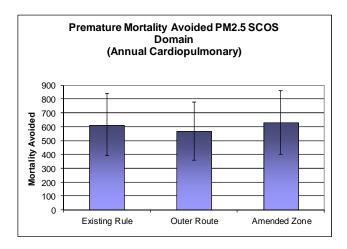
Air Quality and Health Impacts

Air Quality Modeling Used to Evaluate Air Quality and Health Impacts

- Evaluated three scenarios
 - existing rule (pre-rule traffic patterns, 24 nm regulatory zone)
 - outer route (change in vessel traffic pattern: current situation with 50% of vessels using outer route, 24 nm regulatory zone)
 - proposed amended regulatory zone (extending zone out 24 nm past Channel islands)
- Evaluated heath impacts
 - premature mortality avoided (annual cardiopulmonary mortality from PM2.5)
- Evaluated air quality impacts







Annual Cardiopulmonary Mortality in SCOS Domain due to PM2.5. Outer Route reflects 50% of POLA/POLB vessel visits using outer route. 2005 base year for all scenarios.

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Air Quality and Health Impacts From Amending the Regulatory Zone

- Proposed amended zone achieves air quality and public health benefits originally anticipated with rule
 - similar onshore PM2.5 concentrations
 - similar onshore ozone concentrations
 - restores health benefits and emissions reductions



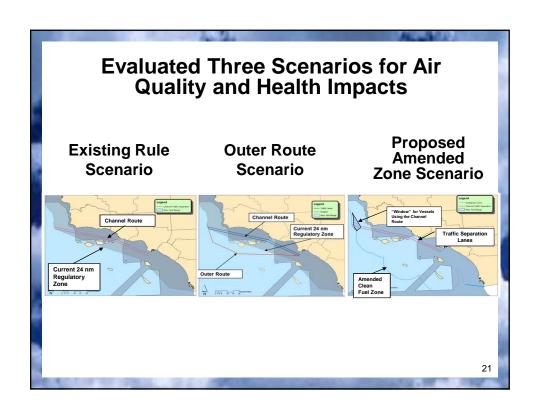
Overview of Air Quality Modeling

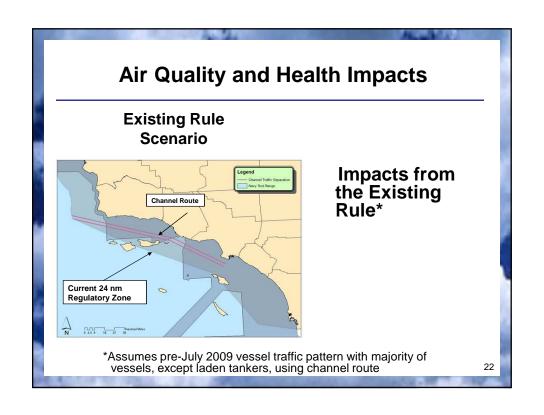
Vernon Hughes, Manager, Atmospheric Modeling & Support Section

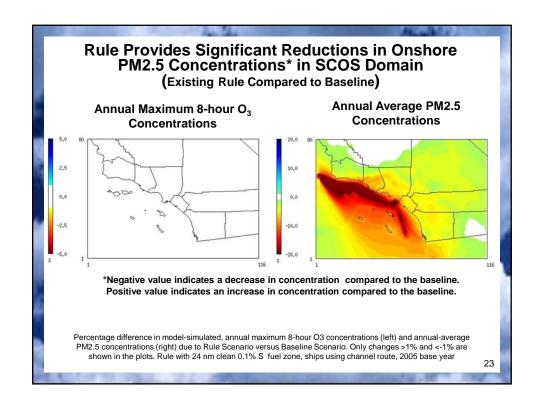
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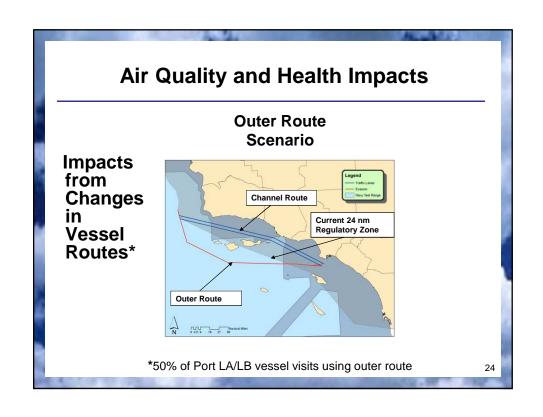
Air Quality Modeling Used to Evaluate Air Quality and Health Impacts

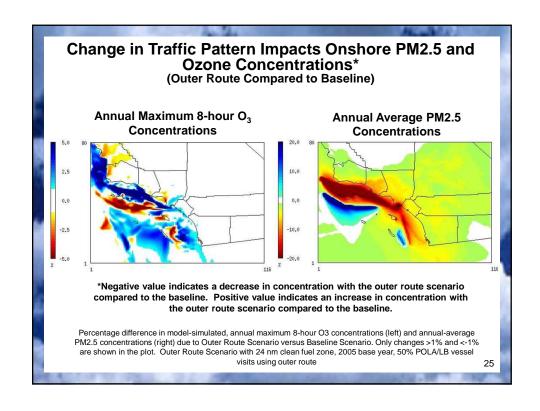
- Air Quality Modeling (CMAQ-Community Multiscale Air Quality model)
 - evaluated three scenarios
 - existing rule (pre-rule traffic patterns, 24 nm regulatory zone)
 - outer route (change in vessel traffic pattern: current situation with 50% of vessels using outer route, 24 nm regulatory zone)
 - proposed amended regulatory zone (extending zone out 24 nm past Channel islands)
 - compared scenario to pre-rule baseline
- Evaluation of Air Quality include:
 - PM2.5: percent difference in concentration
 - ozone: percent difference in concentration

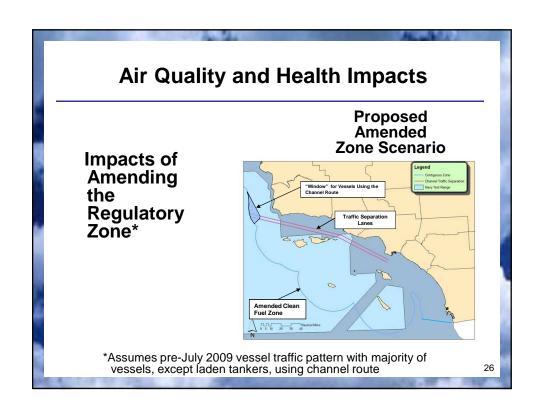


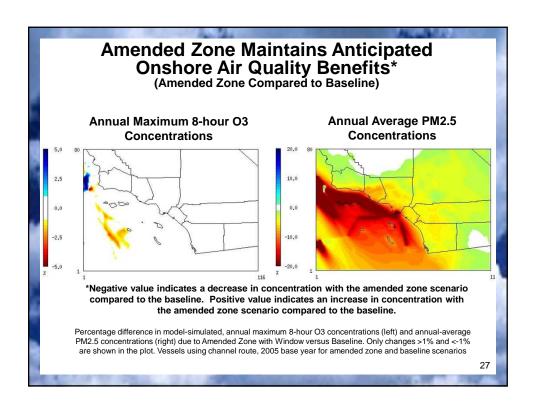


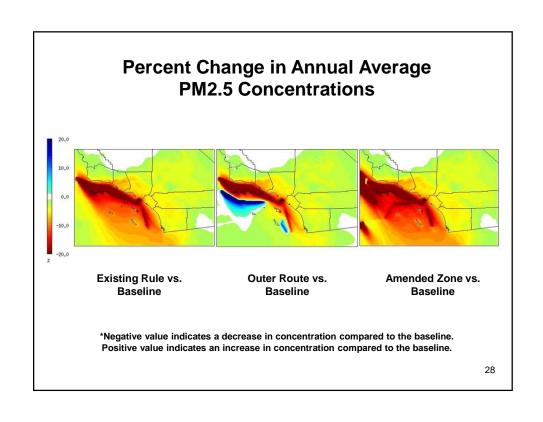


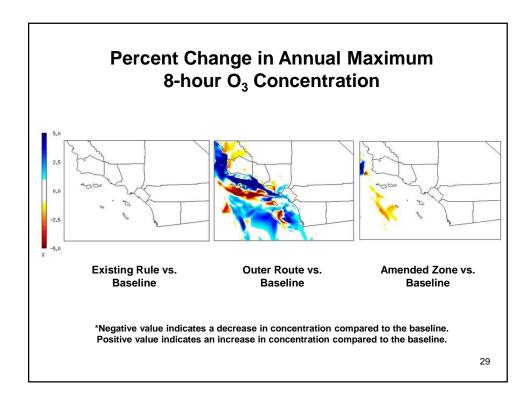






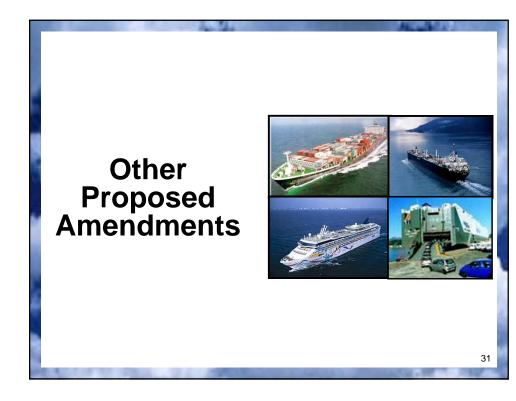






Air Quality and Health Impacts From Amending the Regulatory Zone

- Proposed amended zone restores air quality benefits originally anticipated with rule
 - similar onshore PM2.5 concentrations
 - similar onshore ozone concentrations



Other Proposed Amendments

- ISO 8178 Fuel Standard
- Modify Noncompliance Fee provisions



ISO 8178 Fuel Standard

- Propose to allow either the 2005 or 2010 versions of ISO 8178 fuel standard
 - 2005 version still widely used as industry standard
 - 2010 versions includes
 - higher viscosity DMZ grade
 - lubricity specifications for DMA, DMB and DMZ

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Proposed Noncompliance Fee Amendments

- Fee reduction for vessels that can bunker compliant fuel on arrival in California
- Excluding an offshore anchorage as a separate port visit in assessing fees
- Proposed fee structure adjustments

Proposed Fee Structure Adjustments

Proposed Amendment to the Noncompliance Fee Schedule, Per Vessel

Table 1: Noncompliance Fee Schedule, Per Vessel

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Per-Port Visit Fee	
\$45,500	
\$45,500 \$ 91,000	
\$91,000 \$136,500	
\$136,500 \$182,000	
\$182,000 \$227,500	

Discussion Point
Should ARB Phase 2 Implementation Date be Adjusted to More
Closely Coincide with ECA Phase 2?

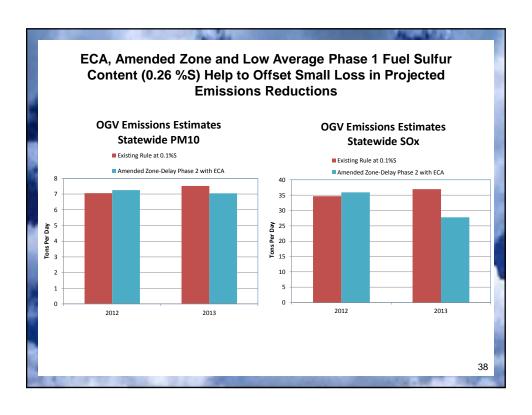
• Move Phase 2 start date to Jan. 1, 2014

Fuel Requirements

ARB Phase 1 July 1, 2009	Distillate fuel
	MGO max 1.5% S
	MDO max 0.5% S
	(Average=0.26% S)
ARB Phase 2 Jan 1, 2012	Distillate fuel:
ARB Phase 2 Jan 1, 2014	MGO max 0.1%
	MDO max 0.1%

Advantages to Delaying Phase 2

- Facilitates continued high compliance rate and successful transition to 0.1%S low sulfur fuels
 - Provides industry with additional time between implementing ECA Phase 1 (1% S to ~200 nm) and ARB's Phase 2 (0.1%S)
 - Lessens any near term, port specific availability issues with 0.1% S fuel
 - Provides shippers more flexibility in purchasing higher viscosity compliant distillate
- ECA, amended zone and low average Phase 1 fuel sulfur content (0.26 %S) help to offset small loss in projected emissions reductions
- Continues to meets 2014 SIP commitment



Summary

- Changes in vessel traffic patterns impacting anticipated emission reductions, onshore air quality and public health
- Proposed amendments will:
 - restore anticipated emissions reductions and fulfill SIP commitment
 - eliminate economic incentive to go through the Sea Range
 - update specifications
 - add flexibility to the Noncompliance Fee provision

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Next Steps

- Complete cost analysis
 - Preliminary estimates indicate small incremental increase compared to costs presented in 2008 Staff Report
 - Cost effectiveness will be very similar to original estimates
- Release Staff Report: April 2011
- ARB Board Date: May, 2011



Contact Information

Bonnie Soriano Peggy Taricco (Lead Staff) (Manager) (916) 327-6888 (916) 323-4882

bsoriano@arb.ca.gov ptaricco@arb.ca.gov

Paul Milkey Dan Donohoue (Staff) (Branch Chief) (916) 327-2957 (916) 322-6023 pmilkey@arb.ca.gov ddonohou@arb.ca.gov

http://www.arb.ca.gov/marine